









**NO COMPANY**  
**ETON, N. C.,**  
**Patent Ammoniated**  
**SA PHOSPHATE**  
**MANURE,**  
**Salts and Soluble Phosphoric Acid.**  
Good qualities of which are attested by  
n, Cotton, Tobacco, and all small grain,  
men applied.  
**\$10, OR \$85 ON CREDIT.**  
**R. R. BRIDGERS, Pres't.**  
**LIN. Sup't.**

110 Staw-w-uf

**MARRIED.**

In this city, on the morning of the 8th instant, at the residence of Chas. A. Sanders, Esq., the Rev. H. L. Singleton, JACOB VON JOHNSON, Jr., formerly of Fayetteville, N. O., to MISS ALICE J., daughter of the late Isaac N. Sanders of Cuslaw county.

**PAINTKILLER**  
FROM  
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. TO NEW YORK  
1840 1870

Travelers are always liable to sudden attacks of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, and these occurring when absent from home, are very un-

pleasant. The **Pain Killer** may always be relied upon to relieve the most distressing of the symptoms, take one teaspoonful in a gill of new milk and molasses and a gill of hot water, and repeat the dose every two hours. Repeat the dose every hour until relieved. If the pains be severe, bathe the bowels and back with the medicine.

In cases of **Asthma** and **Phthisis**, take a teaspoonful in a gill of hot water sweetened well with molasses, and repeat the dose every hour and stomach faithfully with the medicine, clear.

Dr. Sweet says it takes out the soreness in cases of rheumatism faster than anything he ever applied.

Fishermen so often exposed to hurts by having their hands and feet frozen, may prevent the same from being relieved by bathing with the **Pain Killer** as soon as the accident occurs; and in this way the anguish is removed, and the hands and feet are warmed, and the nerves and muscles are restored to their normal state, and you will seldom have any further trouble.

The bites and scratches of dogs and cats are soon cured by bathing with the **Pain Killer** clear.

Feb 5 111-112

This superb Hair Dress is the best in the World—Perfectly Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. No Disappointment. No Ridiculous Tints, or Unpleasant Odor. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dress produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the skin, but leaves the Hair Clean, Soft and Beautiful. The only safe and effective Hair Dress for all Druggists. Factory 16 Bond Street, New York.

ad 31

99-4-codakwlych

**THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.**  
Known for Young Men, on great Social EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE—with safe means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. The only safe and effective Hair Dress for all Druggists. Factory 16 Bond Street, New York.

dress

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,  
No. 28, N. Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

jan 17

9-14-jewm

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing

and General Merchandise Business, at Chicago, Ill., Duplin County, N. C., under the firm name of J. B. Brown & Co. J. B. Brown, the sole and mutual consent, J. H. Brown having purchased the entire interest of J. W. Hinson, all debts due to the late firm are payable to JOHN W. HINSON, and he will also settle all outstanding liabilities.

CHRISTOPHER N. G. JOHN W. HINSON.  
February 1, 1871. R. H. BUCHER, 208-21222W

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

**T**HE UNDERSIGNED, on the 21st day of January, 1871, duly qualified as administrator upon the estate of Thomas L. Coville, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, hereby notified to exhibit and prove the same to the undersigned on or before the 26th day of January next. Otherwise, this notice will be pleaded in bar of the claims.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately.

JOHN W. COVILLE,  
Administrator.  
190—lawyer

Jan 24

**300,000 POUNDS**  
OF THE  
**CAPE FEAR GUANO**  
**FOR SALE** on reasonable terms at the Cape Fear Chemical Works, Castle street, Wilmington, N. C.  
D. M. BUIE, Chemist.  
feb 16 120-d&w

**THE CAPE FEAR GUANO**  
**IS A COMPLETE FERTILIZER**, representing bone and meat in proper proportions, to permanently improve the land.  
D. M. BUIE, Chemist.  
feb 16 120-d&w

**THE CAPE FEAR**  
**HAS PRODUCED THE LARGEST NET INCREASE** of  
COTTON

of any manure, when fairly tried. For particu-  
lars address  
D. M. BOLE, Chemist,  
Cape Fear Chemical Works,  
Wilmington, N. C.  
120-dwif

feb 16

**E. F. COE'S**

**SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.**

ON

**BONE MANURE.**

—O—

**WARRANTED GENUINE.**

—O—

**BEING MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS,**  
and in the most improved manner, it is recom-  
mended to the public as superior to any other  
in the market.

**100 TONS**

of the above well known and valuable Fertilizer  
momentarily expected.

Planters wanting large lots should send in  
their orders at once.

**O. G. FARNEY & CO.,**  
Sole Agents,  
Feb 9 1864  
145-146 Elm

[illegible]



Captain S. A. Ashe.  
We direct attention to the speech of Captain Ashe upon the bill concerning the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Captain Ashe is one of the most attentive and able members in the House. To his efforts and those of Senator McCammy, we are indebted for much of the favorable legislation in behalf of this road. The people of New Hanover have cause to be proud of these gentlemen.

Gathering of the Vultures.  
But no—we rather wrong a bird which has somewhat of majesty mingled with its filthy appetites, in comparing it, as we were about to do, to the horde of seedy and greedy political prostitutes, who are daily flocking to Washington, to "testify" before the Southern Outrage Committee, so-called. A fitter ornithological designation would assign them to the genus "Buzzard."

There can be no doubt that a desperate effort is to be made, if not to "reconstruct" the Democratic Southern States, at least to legislate tyrannically towards them, in the interests of a Radical Presidential succession. That is the animus and aim of the whole infamous movement, so far as Grant, Morton & Co. are concerned, aided and promoted by a set of miscreants and parasites, in our own midst, who are actuated by the double motives of hate and plunder—conspirators, compared with whom Calane was a model of public and private virtue, and leveling disturbers of the peace, by the side of whom Jack Cade was a saint.

Accompanying the mass of documents recently transmitted by Grant to Congress, in response to the Senate's resolution of enquiry, there appears, we have been informed, a letter from Gov. Holden, in which the positive affirmation is made that there exists in nearly all, if not in every one, of the counties of North Carolina, an organized and deliberate conspiracy to overthrow the State and Federal governments! It is an aggravation of the wicked mendacity of this allegation, that it was made but a few days after its author professed the religion of Him who is Truth and Love!

This gives the cue to the agents of falsehood and evil, who have heretofore executed the behests of Governor Holden, and, accordingly—and, especially, in view of the appropriation made by Congress, to pay willing witnesses, if not to buy convenient testimony—they are flocking to Washington with their ready inventions and tales of horror. Judge Settle has gone, and the apparition of *Conventioneer*, which may despoil him of his judicial perquisites, will be paraded before the committee as the work of the *Ku Klux*. Joe Holden has testified, and the impeachment of his Daddy, and his own defeat for Congress were certainly held up as terrible evidences of *Ku Klux*. Squatty Douglass is on hand, and the subsidence of the military fass and feathers, finery and *funds*, with which the doughty little warrior was inflated in those famous days when Clarke "girded on his sword for the third time at the call of his native State," (albeit "suffering excruciatingly from wounds received in two wars," will, we may well imagine, be attributed exclusively to the naughty *Ku Klux*. Boshier has been summoned, and, undoubtedly, it must have been *Ku Klux* that put an end to his perquisites as a Detective—that modern official, by the way, introduced into our system, to show what a brilliant success Republican government has been. Kirk and Bergen will go, to swear that their alleged hanging and torture of respectable gentlemen was a fabrication, and that they were, themselves, compelled to leave the State by the *Ku Klux*.

Now, it is not too much to assert, that even a committee of Radical Congressmen must appreciate the character of such witnesses as are crowding before them,—must see through their motives,—must be disgusted with their evident baseness,—must, in secret, be ashamed of the dirty tools they are compelled to use to subvert the interests of party. That this is the case, and that, at the same time, the work of persecution and of lawless interference is persisted in, is one of the most alarming and melancholy indications of these degenerate times.

We know not what may be the result. It is said, and it is, doubtless, true, that each successive aggression of the sort is another nail in the coffin of the party, *at the North*. But this is poor consolation to us for being made the victim of vengeful passion and the foot-ball of party schemes. This we do know, that each fresh outrage upon our liberties is an additional stab at the form of government under which we live, and gives a backward push to our efforts to rise from the depression and suffering of our condition. But while we know this, we know, also, that there are higher considerations by which to be governed, and that neither our legislators nor people will be, as they ought not to be, swayed from their convictions of right, or from the requirements of honor, and duty, and justice, by apprehensions of what Congress may, or may not, do. If we are a State and people of the American Union, we are entitled to the protection of the government, and not to vindictive onslaughts upon our liberties and peace.

Impeachment.  
The tenth day of the trial was consumed by the argument of counsel upon the issues involved in the objection of the Managers to their asking the witness (W. J. Murray) during Monday's session, questions in regard to the existence of certain secret political organizations in Alamance county. Mr. CONLUND, counsel for the respondent, continued the discussion. He was replied to by Governor BRAGG on the part of the Managers. Mr. SMITH then occupied the floor up to adjournment.

This argument was continued by Mr. SMITH for the respondent, and by Governor BRAGG for the Managers on the

eleventh day. Mr. Boyden closed the argument. The Court adjourned without rendering a decision.  
We regret our inability to publish the remarks of these eminent counsel, but their extreme length prevents. Indeed, with an exception, we are giving this trial much greater detail than any other paper in the State. It consumes much of our space, but we appreciate its importance at interest, and will continue to give it as fully as possible. The public must depend upon the official report for the speeches delivered in the case.

North Carolina and Florida.  
Formal war seems to have been declared by the Radical Governors of North Carolina and Florida. The militia of the two States have not yet been called into active service, but we look for this step next. Tallahassee is to be the modern Troy, around the walls of which the soldiers of the North Carolina Menapans will seek to capture the Yankee Paris, who has, by his seductive arts, corrupted the keepers of North Carolina's credit, and borne her bonds captive to Florida's royal capital.

We have published the proclamation of His Excellency, Governor Caldwell, offering a reward of five thousand dollars for the arrest and delivery of Littlefield to the Sheriff of Buncombe county. It appears in response to this captivating offer, an attempt was made to secure the redoubtable swindler. A few nights since the sleeping car in which Littlefield was a passenger from Jacksonville to Tallahassee, was uncoupled at Live Oak by five armed men, three North Carolinians and two Floridians, who attempted to secure the prize. Judge Long, a Radical official, who was also a passenger, called upon the Sheriff of Suwannee county, who happened to be present, to summon an armed posse and protect "the General." This saved Littlefield, but it is understood that other plans for his capture exist, which annoy "the General" very much.

Now Littlefield is too valuable a customer to Governor Reed. He has paid him too much for his friendship, and the future holds out too flattering a prospect to cowardly abandon "the General" to the emissaries of the Governor of North Carolina. Consequently he attempts to offset the reward of Governor Caldwell in the following:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

To whom all these presents shall come greeting:  
Whereas, Caldwell, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of North Carolina, in a message to the Legislature of that State, dated January 21, 1871, has falsely represented the Governor of Florida, and violently aspersed his official and personal character; and  
Whereas, the said Todd R. Caldwell has, without compliance with the law of Congress, sought to obtain the person of a citizen of this State, and failing therein, has offered a reward of five thousand dollars for the forcible abduction of the said citizen; and  
Whereas, the said Todd R. Caldwell, well known evil disposed person, has, in violation of the law, sought to kidnap and forcibly abduct from the State, Milton S. Littlefield, a citizen of this State, without form of law;  
Now, therefore, I, Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, do hereby offer a reward of five thousand dollars for the arrest and delivery to any sheriff in this State of the said Caldwell, or any person who is still engaged in the conspiracy against the life and liberty and rights of the said citizen, while he is peacefully yielding obedience to law, and seeks no exemption from its just claims.  
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this 25 day of February, A. D. 1871.

(Seal) HARRISON REED, Governor.

Where this will end we cannot tell. It is one of the "humors" of reconstruction. It is the result of placing in power the corrupt men who have controlled the Southern States since reconstruction. It opens a new chapter in "Southern outrages."

The Present Attitude of Emigrant.

Since the modern European States began to emerge from the chaos of the Middle Ages, the necessity of a certain balance of power has been recognized among them. This balance has been enforced more than once, at the cost of several bloody wars. Thus arose the war of the "Spanish Succession," to limit the encroachments of Louis XIV. The coalitions formed against Napoleon had for their object to bridle his boundless ambition. Later yet, we see the Crimean war undertaken, not really to support the Ottoman Empire, but to check the menacing development of Russia. The necessity of maintaining a balance of power among the nations of Europe, has always been considered as self evident; but it is a sad commentary upon the civilization of the Christian world. It rests upon the fact, unfortunately too true, that so soon as one of these so-called Christian nations becomes strong enough, it turns to robbing and plundering its weaker neighbors in despite of all right and justice, until they are compelled to band together and put a limit to the aggressions of the common enemy.

In former days England, guided by far-sighted statesmen, was foremost in enforcing the balance of power. It was her goal that subsidized the armies of Russia, Austria, Prussia and Spain, and it was her inflexible resistance which rescued all Europe from the grasp of the first Napoleon. But the present day seems to have brought a remarkable dearth of great men in England and nearly all over the world. Twice within ten years, England, from mere incapacity and hesitation on the part of her government, has let slip the opportunity of confirming and strengthening her leading position among the powers of the earth. The first was when she refused to join Louis Napoleon in recognizing the Southern Confederacy. The second, when she allowed France, her only true and steadfast ally in later years, to be crushed to her present degree of helplessness. Now, when it is too late, she is becoming alarmed; she is about to increase and remodel her army. She is strengthening the garrisons of her Channel Islands and repairing their fortifications. She is trying to propitiate the United States by concessions upon the Fisheries and Alabama questions. But all this will be insufficient to restore her to her former proud position. She is threatened by Germany and bullied by the United States, which, under the guidance of a Butler, a

Sumner and a Grant, will grow in arrogance in proportion to the concessions offered. Russia, on her side, contemptuously disregards the voice of Great Britain, haughtily rends to pieces the treaty of Paris, and prepares to resume her predestined march towards Constantinople and India. "Make a sheep of yourself," says an old proverb, "and everybody will do so." England's government has let the whole world understand that she will not draw the sword for any interest but her own, and even then, only when driven to the wall. She deserted Denmark, to whom she had promised her support. She withdrew her guarantee to the Luxembourg treaty at the first growl of Bismarck. Threatened by Irish-American hatred from this side of the Atlantic, by Fenianism at home, by Irish concealed German hostility and by Russian ambition in the East, she looks in vain through all the world for an ally or a friend in the approaching storm. Such is the result of a selfish policy which sacrificed allies, national obligations, and even future security and preponderance for the sake of present safety.

Well, the "balance of power" is effectually upset for the present. Might now reigns as the supreme and only law. Judging from past history and from the universal tendency of the human mind, it is reasonable to expect that the German Empire will now assume the place and renown of the part of the first French Empire. Already the secondary States of Germany occupy towards the Imperial government at Berlin a position similar to that which they held towards the government of Napoleon the First. Already Luxembourg, Belgium, Switzerland and Holland are disturbed by the uttered menaces or the ill-concealed covetousness of Prussia. It is fair to presume that the German Empire will continue its conquests until its power becomes so dangerous to all other nations as to force them into coalition against it; and the next ten years may bring about a counterpart of the wars of the Napoleonic era. It is a lamentable and mournful prospect, which threatens to delay for an indefinite period the progress of human liberty and civilization in Europe.

Consolidation.  
Dear Journal!—The people of Western North Carolina believe that your heart is in the right place, and you have in view the best interests of the whole commonwealth.

They are glad to hear that you "would like to see the North Western North Carolina Railroad completed through to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad." And yet, after reading your leader of the 1st, the impression prevails, that by some means you have reached wrong conclusions.

In view of this we propose briefly to demonstrate that the true interests of the North Carolina Railroad, and through it, those of the entire State, particularly of the Eastern portion, require the consolidation of the North Western North Carolina Road, with the North Carolina, as contemplated in the bill recently passed by the State Senate.

The North Western North Carolina Railroad will pass through the counties of Guilford, Forsyth, Yadkin, Wilkes, Caldwell, &c., to the Tennessee border. These counties are of the wealthiest in the Western part of the State. This road will form an outlet to the markets of the East, (so desired) for the products of the fertile Yadkin Valley, now unavailable from lack of transportation facilities. It will increase many times the products of this fertile section.

The management of the N. W. N. C. R. R. has been honest and economical.—Originally chartered by the Convention of 1868, an appropriation of \$10,000 per mile was granted. By subsequent Legislative enactment, the appropriation was increased to \$20,000 per mile, and the bonds of the State transferred to the Company.—Encouraged by this appropriation the citizens of Forsyth and Guilford subscribed, of their private means, nearly \$200,000, by means of which the road-bed has been completed from Greensboro' to Bladen, a distance of thirty miles. Remember this! All the bonds of the State were referred to the Treasury, when required by law.—Outside of other considerations the State, as a good mother, should lend a helping hand to her struggling children.

The advantages of consolidation to the N. C. Railroad will be great and numerous. The North Western will prove to be its great feeder.  
High Point and Greensboro' furnish, by many thousands, more than their relative proportion of local and through freights. The proportional difference is enormous.  
By the terms of consolidation, the North Western Road proposes to donate to the N. C. Railroad the work already done at an actual outlay of \$200,000, cash. The only return—exchange of stock. Such opportunities are seldom presented. This community feels a lively interest in the management of the North Carolina Railroad. They want it to be successful. In its infancy our people subscribed liberally for its means for its construction, probably more than those of any county not traversed by it. We believe, to be successful, its policy must be liberal and comprehensive; that the aim in its management should be—whilst properly protecting the great capital invested, and securing just returns on that capital to the taxpayers of the State, and to individual shareholders—to assist in the interests of the public those enterprises which will tend to increase its own wealth and that of adjacent communities. Without such policy, it must eventually succumb to other corporations.

Hitherto, the Directors of the N. Western N. C. R. R. have, from patriotic motives made no efforts, outside of State interests, to complete the work. If the consolidation bill fails, attention must be directed elsewhere. Are the friends of the State & N. Carolina Railroad prepared to admit this may be done? Will they cast aside so great an opportunity?

Consolidate, as proposed, and the people of the West and Tennessee will pour into your ports their iron, tobacco, grain, fruit and hay, in exchange for all staple commodities that the merchants of Wilmington and Newbern may offer.

Defeat consolidation—drive us to seek assistance elsewhere—combine the interests of our road with others outside of the State, and what will result? Cannot all realize it?

Necessity will compel us to seek other supports. The products of the fertile regions above us will be turned aside at Greensboro', to seek through Virginia roads a market upon Virginia soil, and at

Virginia ports! Are the business men of the State of Wilmington & Newbern, willing that such a result shall ensue? S. A. M.

#### Legislature of North Carolina.

The proceedings of the Legislature have lately been of but very little interest to the people of this section. We give here the principal business transacted on Saturday and Monday:

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, moved to take up the bill repealing the militia bill. It strikes out all authority under which it was claimed the late Kirk-Bergen movements were inaugurated. Passed several readings. Epps and Price, both colored, voted in the negative.

Message from the House, transmitting amendments to bill concerning the issue of colored land. The N. C. R. R. with any Amendment, concurred in. (Our Raleigh letter, published on Tuesday, more fully posted us on this bill.) Also a bill authorizing the Governor to issue a reward of \$5,000, for the arrest of Henry Berry Lowmyer, and the other desperadoes of Robeson county.

Mr. Graham offered an amendment offering \$500 for H. B. Lowmyer if taken alive, and \$1,000 if taken dead; and \$100 for each of his followers, if taken alive, and \$200 each if taken dead.

Mr. Robbins offered an amendment which was accepted by Mr. Graham, offering \$2,000 for H. B. Lowmyer, and \$1,000 for each of his associates taken dead or alive. Amendment passed, and bill passed second and third readings.

In the House, on Saturday, A memorial from certain citizens of Cabarrus county, protesting against the consolidation of the N. C. R. R. with any other railroad, was referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Rogan: A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for the thorough inspection of all fertilizers sold in this State; placed on calendar.

Senate Bill No. 25, allowing the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad to withdraw certain bonds from the State Treasury, was taken up, amended, and passed its several readings, when the Chair announced the arrival of the hour (11 o'clock) for the sitting of the Senate as a High Court of Impeachment.

In the House, on Monday, By Mr. McNeill: A bill to prevent the sale of liquor within three miles of Montpelier Church, Robeson county; referred.

On motion of Mr. Marler, the bill to amend the laws relating to the manner of applying for pardons, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the bill for the benefit of the Eastern Division of the Western N. C. Railroad was taken up. After some debate the yeas and nays were called, and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of 54 yeas, 3 nays.

[The bill provides that stockholders may, on 30 days notice given by three stockholders, meet in Salisbury, and for causes satisfactory to them, remove the present Board of Directors and the Directors elected by the Legislature, who are named in the bill, and the Directors so elected by them may elect new officers to take charge of the Road until the next annual meeting.]

Mr. Justice arose to a question of privilege. He said, in regard to the report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, that though a member of the Committee, he had not participated in its deliberations on account of being sick. If the Committee reported facts which he believed they had done so far as they were able, it was his duty to impeach any Governor &c.

Mr. Robinson said that as the precedent of amending the articles of impeachment had been established, he would suggest to the gentleman [Mr. Justice] that he offer a 9th article, covering the ground of the unauthorized issue of bonds, &c.

On motion of Mr. Epps, the bill in relation to the salaries and fees of State officers, was taken up.

The question recurred upon the amendment of Mr. French to the 6th section, giving the Superintendent of Public Instruction an assistant with a salary of \$1,000 per year. (The section in the bill gives the Superintendent a salary of \$1,500 per year, and forbids the employment of any assistant, or the allowance of any travelling expenses.)

Mr. Johns offered a substitute for the amendment giving the Superintendent an assistant with a salary of \$750 per year, provided he employs an intelligent colored man. Lost.

Mr. Withers moved to insert the word "colored" after the word "assistant." Carried.

The amendment of Mr. French, as amended, was adopted.

By the same: A resolution in reference to re-districting the State; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Crawford: A bill to secure to the Sheriffs of the State the payment of State and county taxes; referred.

By the same: A bill to amend Sec. 67, Chap. 34, Revised Code; referred.

By the same: A bill to amend Sec. 73, Title 8, Code of Civil Procedure.

By Mr. Robinson: A bill for the preservation of the publications of the State; referred.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the bill for the benefit of the Eastern Division of the Western N. C. Railroad was taken up and, after some discussion, passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 60, nays 32.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.  
The consideration of the bill in relation to the salaries and fees of State officers was postponed, as it was unfinished business, it was resumed.

The question recurred upon the substitute for Section 6th, offered by Mr. McFee, (published in yesterday's proceedings).

After a lengthy debate the previous question was called.

The substitute of Mr. McFee was rejected by a vote of yeas 35, nays 42.

Section 7 was adopted.

Pending the consideration of section 9 the House adjourned.

NOTE.—The Reporter neglected to state in the proper place, that Mr. Waring introduced a bill in reference to general amnesty for crimes committed during the late war, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

SENATE.  
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1871.  
Called to order by President Warren.

Mr. Albright introduced a bill to amend chapter 232, laws of 1867; referred.

Mr. Gilmer moved suspension of rules to take up bill relative to the band of outlaws in Robeson county. Being in favor of its passage, withdrew motion.

Mr. Edwards, a resolution that certain decisions in the contested election case from the 21st Senatorial district, be handed to Solicitors Cox and Bulla.

Mr. Edwards stated that it is believed that 300 or 400 fraudulent votes were cast there in the late election, and that the Sheriff of Granville had boasted that he intended to carry the election by hook or crook. The election in August last was a disgrace to the State, and unless some prevention was inaugurated there was no telling to what extent it will go.

Answering Mr. Moore, he said he wanted these depositions taken from the "bar" privies to testify and be added to the Solicitors for their enlightenment. Passed.

Mr. Love: A resolution of enquiry relative to the Western Railroad. Adopted.

Mr. Troy: A resolution in regard to the subscription of \$10,000 on the part of the citizens of Raleigh for the Penitentiary site. Adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.  
was taken up, being a bill to encourage immigration, &c.

Mr. Olds offered an amendment that the present officers shall receive no pay during the exercise of this charter. He proposed the bill at length, was opposed to exclusive legislation.

Amendment to it and bill passed third reading by a vote of 39 yeas and 3 nays.—Ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

The Chair announced the arrival of the hour (11 a. m.) for the sitting of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1871.  
House called to order at the usual hour.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill regulating voting where county lines have been recently changed; referred.

By Mr. Shull: A resolution requesting the Finance Committee to report a Revenue bill as soon as possible; placed on calendar.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, his resolution concerning the Adjutant General, was taken up. (The resolution orders the Adjutant General to send to this House, by noon on Friday next, the information requested by the House sometime ago in regard to the names of Detectives and Spies, &c.)

The resolution was put to a vote and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Carson, the bill in relation to the State Library was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Ashe, was recommended to the Committee from whence it was reported.

Resolution of Mr. Ashe, the resolution asking our Congressmen to introduce a bill into Congress to repeal the special tax on brandy, whiskey and tobacco, &c., was taken up and passed its several readings.

Senate resolution in regard to the assets belonging to the State of North Carolina, was read and adopted.

Senate resolution declaratory of the sense of the people in regard to the home-stead, personal property exemption, rights of suffrage and the mechanic's and laborer's lien law, was taken up and adopted.

Resolution declared that the people of the State are opposed to any amendment to the Constitution whereby the above mentioned laws will be interfered with.

Senate bill to amend certain subdivisions and sections of chapter 270, laws of 1868-69, was taken up, and the recommendation of the Committee to have the bill printed was concurred in.

Senate resolution to raise a joint Committee of 5 to inquire into the State interest in the Cape Fear Navigation Company, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Ashe, was postponed for a week.

Bill to define the duties of the several Judges of the Superior Courts of the State, &c., was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Justice, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bill to allow Justices of the Peace to take private examinations of *fonnes* created, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Robinson, was indefinitely postponed.

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad and Manufacturing Company was taken up, and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.  
Bill regulating the salaries and fees of State officers.

Section 9, giving the Reporter of the Supreme Court the same pay and rights as are given by Section 6, Chapter 102, of the Revised Code, was adopted.

Section 10, paying all annual salaries, allowed by this bill, quarterly out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, was adopted.

Section 11, allowing Solicitors \$20 for each term, and the fees as prescribed in Section 13, Chapter 102, Revised Code, was adopted.

For section 12 of the bill, Mr. Rankin offered a substitute which was adopted, and the section was then adopted.

Mr. Ashe moved to amend section 4 so as to give the Auditor a Clerk at \$900 per year, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Withers, the vote by which section 6, as amended, was stricken from the bill on yesterday, was reconsidered.

The question then recurred upon the

motion to strike out. The yeas and nays were called and the motion was adopted by a vote of yeas 48, nays 38.

The bill then passed its second reading.

Bill to require the Supreme Court to examine all applicants for license to practice law, was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Hargrove, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Bill making 10 hours a day's work was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Martin, was laid on the table.

Bill to prevent obstructions being placed in Little River, was taken up and passed its several readings.

SENATE.  
Very little done, several private bills and reports of Committees running until the hour for sitting of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1871.  
House called to order at the usual hour.

Mr. Ashe presented a memorial from certain citizens of Wilmington asking the abolition of the Special Court of that city. The memorial was read and appropriately referred.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, presented an additional article of impeachment against W. W. Holden. Mr. J. said that he very reluctantly introduced this article as it might smack of something like persecution, but the report of the special Committee, appointed to investigate the issue of bonds to the Western Division of the Western N. C. R. R., made it his duty as a representative of the people, to have this fully examined into. This unauthorized issue of bonds should be sifted to the bottom, and the guilt fastened where it properly belongs, &c.